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thic materials of the granite, verified by analysis, have been so few, that I considered the Academy might not consider the present cases as unworthy of being placed on record in its Proceedings.

The analysis of these waters have placed in view another fact of much interest, in regard to the geognostic character of the granite of the Dublin mountains. In the waters there were found both potash and soda, but the latter in very great excess. This indicates that the felspar of our Dublin granites is upon the whole a soda or albitic felspar granite, although in particular spots orthose or potash felspar may be found. This fact has been also verified by a great number of analyses of specimens of granites from various parts of the great mass which extends from Dublin into the County Wicklow. In all the analyses made, which included both ordinary granites and elvan or granite porphyries, both potash and soda were found present, and the latter almost always so preponderant as to lead to the conclusion that the potash should in most cases be considered to belong to the mica which the granite contained, and that the felspar was almost exclusively an albitic or soda felspar, containing only in some cases a small quantity of replacing potash.

Dr. Apjohn made some remarks on the subject of Sir R. Kane's paper, eliciting some further explanations from the author.

Read, a letter from Mr. James S. Knowles, accompanying a donation of a cast of an inscribed monumental stone found lately in an excavation in St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

The stone, of the monumental portion of which the accompanying cast is a fac-simile, was discovered in the process of excavating for the foundations of a new warehouse for Messrs. Cook, Sons, and Co., on the south side of St. Paul's Churchyard, in the month of August, 1852.

At the depth of rather more than 20 feet from the surface, the natural ground level was attained, consisting of a compact dark yellow gritty sand, overlying gravel. Upon the surface of this sand the sculptured stone slab was found, and to the north of it a rude long hollow was scooped out, dipping from south to north at an angle of from 16° to 20° , containing the skeleton of a human being. The skull, with almost the whole of the bones, were thrown into the new excavation, and re-buried; but the femur and tibia of one leg, with the tibia of the other, fortunately preserved, are in my possession, and at the service of the British Museum.

The stone slab itself is rather of a friable oolite, probably Bath. Its dimensions are, 2 feet $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, 1 foot $10\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and 4 inches thick. It is broken into four fragments; a fifth was thrown into one of the concrete trenches, but its loss is unimportant, as all the lower portion of the stone is but roughly hewn, in the very rudest manner, and was evidently inserted in the ground.

The edge of the slab displays by the method of terminating its tooled surface (i. e. *all* of the stone which was not buried) the angle of inclination at which this antique head-stone was pitched. This was of about 30° , the sculptured panel and front face of the stone making an obtuse angle of nearly 60° with the ground surface.

The faces of the sculpture have been coloured with a deep tone of an almost black blue, still very perceptible in the original.

The cast which accompanies this communication may be relied upon as a faithful transcript of so much of the interesting monument as it includes.

It may be remarked, that although the Runic inscription is considered incomplete by several English scholars, yet that no trace whatever of any further writing is to be discerned upon the slab, the finish and entire preservation of which lead to the certain inference that no additional inscription did at

any time exist upon it. And as to the missing fragment, as has been already noticed, it must have been entirely rough buried out of sight.

The author would direct attention, moreover, as settling this doubt, to the terminal line (under which the letter **A** has been scratched on the cast) upon the edge of the slab, which, being a continuation of the curved line on the face of the stone, appears to indicate a completion of the writing in that direction.

The following reading, with which the author has been kindly favoured by Mr. Saull (a member of the Society of Antiquaries) agrees with others nearly enough to afford in itself a sufficient example of the translations I have hitherto seen.

Mr. Saull says, that from the research of antiquarian friends “fully understanding the language, the inscription appears to be old Norse,” and the characters “almost identical with those of an ancient inscription found in Sialand, and figured in ‘Hickes’ Thesaurus.’ The two lines show the Runes placed foot to foot, the line next the back edge at bottom of the slab being the first, and the inscription reading round. The single Rune on the lower slab” (this refers to the character in the lower line immediately above the channel marked **A** on the cast) “we did not meddle with, as it is so imperfect . . . ; it may prove to be the first letter of the first word in the inscription, though that seems complete without it.

“The following is the transcript of the inscription, all ranged in one line, as better to read :—

1st Line.

2nd Line.

INA:LET:LEGIA:ST. | IN:THIASI:AUG:TUKI.

Literally:

Ina let to lay stone this and took. . .

Meaning:

Ina caused this stone to be laid and took. . .

ST at the end of the first line undoubtedly had **EAN** added to it for the word 'stone;' another word followed the letters **TUKI**. It is unfortunate that this portion is lost, because with it probably the whole sentence might have been read. The inscription is probably of the tenth, or early in the eleventh, century."

Such is the information given me by Mr. Saull, as derived from friends of his own competent to give opinion on the subject. As to the non-completion of the inscription, I have myself a strong opinion formed, from a close inspection of the relic now in my possession, that no further writing ever existed upon it. It has been suggested that the imperfect record was completed upon another slab, possibly a foot-stone to the same grave, of which the slab in question formed the head-stone.

A writer to the Illustrated London News, I may add, gives the word **TUKI** as a proper name, but otherwise reads the characters as above described.